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BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

n Caldwell Calhoun, the subject of this brief
, was born the 18th March, 1782, at the place
his youngest brother, Patrick, now resides, in
ille District, South Carolina. Both his pater-
l maternal ancestors were from the North of
d. His grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrat-
m the county of Donegal, in the year 1733, with
ily, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father,
n Calhoun, was then but six years old. After
g there many years, the family removed to the
n part of Virginia, and settled on the waters of
Briar river, one of the branches of the Kenha-
Braddock's defeat having exposed the frontier
inia to the depredations of the savages, the
ent was broken up, and the family removed to
Carolina, and in the year 1756, fixed their re-
e in what has since been known by the name
houn's Settlement, then on the confines of the
kee nation, and far in advance of all other es-
ments of the whites. Shortly after the Chero-
ecame hostile, and attacked the settlement.—
ir retreat the whites were overtaken by a vast
erior force. A bloody battle ensued, in which
e males, capable of bearing arms, fell; and a-
them, James Calhoun, the eldest brother, who
nded on the occasion. Patrick Calhoun, the
of the Vice President, displayed great intre-
, and made a very narrow escape by breaking
gh the ranks of the enemy. After the defeat,
mother, then at a very advanced age, the other
n and the children, who fell into the hands of
vages, were tomahawked. Those of the fami-
o survived the disaster, retired first to Orange-
, and then to the Waxhaws. Patrick Calhoun
pointed by the provincial Government com-
er of a body of rangers to defend the frontier.
s service, which required great activity and har-
d, he proved himself, by his daring courage and
prise, worthy of the station which had been as-
him. After the peace of 1763, the family re-
d, and re-occupied their former settlement,
e they continued to reside.

e father of Mr. Calhoun was twice married; first
he resided in Virginia, to Miss Craighead, who
hortly after, without issue: and afterwards, a-
the year 1770, to Martha Caldwell, a native of
lotte county, Virginia, and niece to the Rever-
James Caldwell, of New Jersey, a Presbyterian
, who took a prominent part in the war of the
lution. The fruits of this marriage were four sons
ne daughter, of whom the subject of this bio-
ical memoir was the fourth in the order of their

He received the name of John Caldwell, after
ncle, Major John Caldwell, an active and zealous
, who had been cruelly murdered by the tories
t time previous to the birth of Mr. Calhoun.
e parents of the Vice President were exempla-
their piety and virtue. They were both mem-
of the Presbyterian church. The father was a
and enterprising pioneer; but, unlike most of
class, he placed a high value upon education.—
gh he was entirely self-taught, and lived the
er part of his life on the frontier, surrounded by
er, he made himself an excellent English scho-
nd an accurate and skilful surveyor, which pro-
he long followed. He was the first member
elected to the provincial Legislature from the
ict of South Carolina. Of this body and the State
slature, after the revolution, he continued a
ber for thirty years, without intermission, with
exception of a single term, until his death in
. He was a zealous whig and a disinterested
ot. He opposed the adoption of the Federal
itution on the ground that it conferred rights on
gress incompatible with the sovereignty of the
es.

hn C. Calhoun received his English education in
ordinary country schools. When in his 13th year,
as placed in the academy, kept by his brother-
w, the Rev. Dr. Waddel, since so much distin-
hed in the Southern States as a teacher, with
m he was to commence his classical studies. He
scarcely begun, when the death of his father, and
Waddel, his sister, interrupted his education,
Waddel having after these events discontinued
academy. Mr Calhoun continued to reside with
, but the frequent absence of the Doctor on his
ical duties deprived him almost entirely of the
ntage of his instruction. The time, however,
not lost. A circulating library for the neighbor-
d, of which the Doctor was librarian, was estab-
d at his house. Often left alone, with the ex-
ion of the domestics, young Calhoun resorted to
library for amusement and occupation. Undirect-
e passed over lighter reading, and fixed his at-
ion mainly on history. He applied himself so in-
tigably, that in the course of fourteen weeks he
read Rollin's Ancient History, Robertson's Charles
Robertson's America, Voltaire's Charles XII, the
e edition of Cooke's Voyages, the first volume of
ke on the Human Understanding, and some other
ller works. Such was his eagerness, that he
rely spared time for his meals or rest, and left
for exercise or amusement. Under such severe
ication his eyes were so much affected that he
obliged to exclude the glare of light, by drawing
e window shutters: his countenance became pal,
and his whole frame emaciated. Intelligence of
state of his health reaching his mother, she be-
e alarmed, and he was taken home, and separat-
from books. Air and exercise soon reinstated his
lth, and to the love of books succeeded a fond-
for country sports and amusements. Four years
ed away in their enjoyment. Though during
period he made no progress in his education, he,
rtheless, derived from it an inestimable benefit.
laid the foundation of an excellent constitution,
contracted a love for agriculture, which has ever
e continued to increase, and which has enabled
like the father of his country, to fill up the in-
al of public duties with pleasure and advantage
useful and independent pursuit. At this pe-
he had abandoned the intention of acquiring a
al education. His eldest brother, William, had
en charge of a plantation at some distance from
family residence. His second brother, James,
been placed in a counting house in Charleston,
himself and his youngest brother, Patrick, were
ch children left with their widowed mother.
. Waddel had again opened his academy; but it
the distance of fifty miles, in Columbia county,
a. Under such circumstances, the fond and
ous mother felt averse to a second separation;
growing attachment of John to agricultural
uits seemed to destine him to that occupation.—
ent on James, however, who had returned from
leston to spend the summer of 1800 at home, struck with his capacity, remonstrated against his determination, importuned him to change his course, and warmly urged him to turn his attention without delay to the acquisition of a classical education. John at length, after much persuasion, submitted his inclination to the judgment of his brother, but not without a fixed determination, which he strongly expressed at the time, that he never would enter a profession unless he was convinced that he could rise far above mediocrity. With a firm adherence to that resolution, he lost no time in commencing his preparatory studies. He forthwith proceeded to Dr. Waddel's academy, which he entered in June, 1800. At this period, at the age of eighteen, he may be said to have commenced his classical studies. Engaging in them, however, with his characteristic ardor, his progress was so rapid, that in two years he was prepared to join the junior class in Yale College, which he entered with distinction in the autumn of 1802. He passed through that institution with great credit, obtaining a high standing in all the different studies; but while he was not deficient in imagination and taste, he was more particularly distinguished by the depth and quickness of his perception. Though differing widely in political opinions from Dr. Dwight, who was then at the head of that institution, he, nevertheless, was a great favorite with that very distinguished and good man, with whom he had frequent friendly encounters in the field of political discussion. In the course of a recitation in Paley's Philosophy, the Doctor expressed a doubt "whether the consent of the governed was the only just origin of legitimate government." This gave rise to an animated debate between him and Mr. Calhoun, by which the examination was interrupted, and the class held in delightful suspense till the bell summoned them to dinner. In the course of the discussion, the student evinced such depth of thought, such power of argument, and such eloquence, that his celebrated preceptor predicted his future rise to the highest honors of the republic "That young man," said he afterwards to a friend, "has talents enough to be President of the United States."

Mr. Calhoun passed his examination for a degree in the summer of 1804, just four years after he had commenced the Latin grammar, but, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he had passed through his studies, he, in a large and talented class of upwards of seventy, attained the highest grade of honors.—An English oration was assigned him, and he prepared one on the qualifications necessary to a perfect statesman; a severe indisposition, however, prevented him from delivering it.

Mr. Calhoun having returned to South Carolina, entered himself a student at law in the office of H W. Dessaussure, at that time a distinguished advocate, and now one of the chancellors of the State.—After remaining a few months with him, he went back to New England, and entered the law school at Litchfield, then superintended by Judge Reeve and Judge Gould. During the eighteen months that he attended their celebrated lectures, he was a close student, and made great progress. The mornings he devoted to law, and the rest of the day to general literature. He cultivated the powers of extemporaneous speaking with great assiduity. The students had formed a debating society; and, in order to give greater animation to the discussion, the most agitating political topics of the day were usually selected for debate. The school was nearly equally divided between the two great parties which were then contending in the nation against each other.—Mr. Calhoun was the champion of the republican side; and, as the meetings were open, and the debates conducted in the usual parliamentary manner, great interest was often felt in the discussion by the inhabitants of the town. It was in this admirably conducted society that Mr. Calhoun first developed his great powers of parliamentary debate. He usually prepared himself by reflection on the subjects proposed for discussion, but rarely, it ever, committed to writing the arrangement of his topics, or took notes of the arguments of those who preceded him. He relied on his tenacious memory for preserving the order established in his own mind; and his wonderful power of rapid analysis and classification enabled him, even in the hurry and excitement of ardent debate, to assign to its proper place in that order, the answer and refutation of all the various arguments of the speakers, however numerous, whom he followed. On several occasions, when it was known that a settled majority was opposed to him at the commencement of the discussion, he broke down the barriers of party obstinacy, and triumphantly carried his side by the force and fervor of his eloquent and logical arguments.

In the autumn of 1806 he again returned to Carolina, and completed his study of the law in the offices of Mr Dessaussure, in Charleston, and Mr. Bowie, a very respectable lawyer residing at Abbeville court house. He passed his examination for admission to the bar in December, 1807, and immediately afterwards commenced in his native district a lucrative practice. He ranked from the beginning amongst the first lawyers of his circuit. But talents and acquirements, such as he possessed, could not long be permitted to be absorbed in private pursuits. Even before he was admitted to the bar, an incident occurred, which turned the eyes of the people on him as one destined for the public service. We allude to the affair of the Chesapeake. The south partook deeply of the excitement which followed that outrageous act. A meeting was called at Abbeville court house to consider the subject, and to express the sentiments of the people. A committee was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting. Though he had not yet been admitted to the practice, Mr. Calhoun was selected as one of the committee, and discovered such an intimate knowledge of our public affairs, that he was appointed by the committee chairman of the sub-committee to draught the address, and report resolutions to be submitted to the people. He was also requested by the committee to address the meeting when the resolutions should be proposed for their adoption. The day of meeting arrived. The assemblage was very large. It was the first time he was brought before the public. The situation was trying, but he acquitted himself in such a manner as to excite the most enthusiastic feelings in his favor, and the speech with the address and resolutions were received with the warmest approbation. The consequence was, that, as soon as he was admitted to the bar, he was proposed as a candidate for the next election to the Legislature: and in spite of a long standing prejudice, which had for many years prevented the election of any lawyer, he succeeded by an overwhelming majority, that placed him far ahead of all the other candidates, though they were among the most popular men of the district.

The first important object which, after he took his seat in the Legislature, excited the attention of the members, was the selection of candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States. A meeting of the republican members was called for that purpose. Mr. Madison was their unanimous choice for the Presidency. A division existed as to the Vice Presidency. In offering his sentiments on the occasion, Mr. Calhoun entered into the state of our public affairs, pointed out the probable necessity of an appeal to arms before the expiration of the next presidential term, and urged, that, with such prospects before them, it became necessary to put down the first appearance of schism in their ranks He stated his apprehensions, from many indications which he pointed out, that Mr. Madison would not receive the cordial support of some of the leading politicians, who had before acted with the party, particularly in New York, and urged that great care should be taken, in selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency, not to propose a person around whom the discontented might rally. Under this view of the subject, he suggested the name of John Langdon, of New Hampshire, as one who not only possessed the confidence of the country, but every other suitable qualification. This speech was received with loud applause; and the evidence which it gave of sagacity and knowledge of public affairs, placed him at once among the leading members of the Legislature. The war, which followed two years afterwards, and the dangerous schism which detached for a time the State of New York, at a critical period, from the support of Mr. Madison's administration, and which threatened to defeat his second election; by the rallying of the discontented with his opponents in support of a distinguished citizen of that State, presented a striking instance of that *clear conception of the future*, for which he has since been so much distinguished.

Mr. Calhoun remained two sessions in the Legislature, and took an active and leading part on all the important subjects which, during that period, were presented to the consideration of that body.

At the next general election he was brought forward as a candidate for Congress to represent the district composed of Abbeville, Newberry, and Laurens. His opponent was Gen. Burnsides, of Laurens. Mr. Calhoun succeeded by an overwhelming majority. After his election to Congress he abandoned the practice at the bar, and has since devoted himself exclusively to public affairs and agriculture. He took his seat in Congress in the autumn of 1811, at the commencement of the first session of the 12th Congress, distinguished as the session which declared what has been justly called the second war of Independence. Young as he was, his reputation had preceded him, and he was placed second on the Committee of Foreign Relations, which was in the existing posture of our political affairs, considered the most important committee in the House. They made an able report, and recommended immediate preparation for war, and finally an appeal to arms, if Great Britain should not redress our wrongs. On this report the great discussion of the session turned. The chairman, General Porter, opened the debate. He was followed by Mr. Grundy, a member of the committee, in a very powerful speech in defence of the measures recommended. Mr. Randolph, also a member, replied in one of his ablest and most eloquent speeches. It was allotted to Mr. Calhoun to follow him. This may be considered his first effort in Congress. The occasion was trying, the public excitement great, the gallery of the House crowded to overflowing. Under these circumstances, he had to measure strength with one of the most sagacious opponents and powerful orators which this or any other country has ever produced. Not to sink under such a trial was to gain credit. Sustained by the justice of the cause, profoundly impressed with a solemn sense of the greatness of the occasion, roused to indignation by the injuries inflicted on his country, and the dishonor offered to her name by haughty belligerants, he delivered a speech, which, for lofty and patriotic sentiments, for close and irresistible arguments, and ardent and soul-stirring eloquence, has been rarely equalled. It was received with unbounded applause both in and out of Congress. The Richmond Enquirer, in a burst of enthusiasm, compared him to "one of the old sages of the old Congress with the graces of youth." In alluding to this speech, which filled the whole country with admiration, and marked him as one destined to exercise a controlling influence on the affairs of his country, Mr. Ritche says: "Mr. Calhoun is clear and precise in his reasoning, marching directly to the object of his attack, and felling down the errors of his opponent with the club of Hercules; not eloquent in tropes and figures, but like Fox in the moral elevation of his sentiments; free from personality, yet full of those fine touches of indignation which are the severest cut to a man of feeling. His speech, like a fine drawing, abounds in those lights and shades, which set off each other, the cause of his country is robed in light, while her opponents are wrapped in darkness. It were contricted to wish Mr Calhoun were a Virginian; though, after the quota which she has furnished to the opposition, such a wish might be forgiven us. Yet we beg leave to participate, as Americans and friends of our country, in the honors of South Carolina. We hail this young Carolinian as *one of the master* spirits who stamp their name upon the age in which they live."

But it was not in the character of a parliamentary debater only that Mr Calhoun appeared to advantage during this long and important session. Young and inexperienced as he was, he proved himself an able and sagacious leader. Gen. Porter, at an early period of the session, retired from his seat in Congress, which placed Mr. Calhoun at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations; which committee, by a vote of the House, in addition to their appropriate duties, was directed to report bills to carry into effect the military preparations which they had recommended. He was thus, by the force of circumstances, as well as by pre-eminent ability, at this early period of his congressional life, placed at the head of the party which sustained the war, and performed the arduous duties which belonged to so high and responsible a station to the entire satisfaction, not only of the party, but of the country; for his patriotism was of too lofty a character, as his acts demonstrated, to permit him to be subservient to mere party views. In common with his able and virtuous colleagues, Cheves and Lowndes, he differed from the administration and their friends on several important points of policy, particularly in regard to the restrictive system and the navy. At this period, organization on both sides was so complete that instances of members leaving the ranks of their party were rare, and consequently attended with danger. This did not prevent Mr. Calhoun from seizing every suitable opportunity to oppose resolutely the whole restrictive system, and to sustain the navy with zeal. One of his earliest and best speeches was delivered in opposition to the former; but he so conducted his opposition when differing from the majority with which he was proud usually to act; and leaving ordinary topics, he presented such forcible, profound, and philosophical views, appealing directly to the nature of man for his support, that he left a thorough conviction on the minds of all, that he was governed solely by the most disinterested and patriotic considerations, without the slightest tincture of factious feelings. Of this we cannot present a better illustration than by an extract from the speech above alluded to. Speaking of the embargo, he says: "I object to the restrictive system, because it does not suit the genius of the people or that of our Government, or the geographical character of our country. We are a people essentially active. I may say we are pre-eminently so. No *passive* system can suit such a people—in action superior to all others—in patient endurance inferior to many. Nor does it suit the genius of our Government. Our Government is founded on freedom, and hates coercion. To make the restrictive system effective requires the most arbitrary laws. England, with the severest statutes, has not been able to exclude prohibited articles; and Napoleon, with all his power and vigilance, was obliged to resort to the most barbarous laws to enforce his continental system. This nation ought to be taught to rely on its own courage, its fortitude, its skill and virtue for protection. These are the only safeguards in the hour of danger. Man was endowed with these great qualities for his defence. There is nothing about him that indicates that he is to conquer by endurance; he is not encrusted in a shell; he is not taught to rely upon his insensibility, his passive suffering, for defence. No, sir, it is on the invincible mind, on a magnanimous nature, he ought to rely. Here is the superiority of our kind; it is these that render man the lord of the world. It is the destiny of his condition, that nations rise above nations, as they are endowed in a greater degree with these brilliant qualities."

Founding his opinions upon such lofty sentiments, and acting upon such elevated principles, Mr. Calhoun was enabled to command the esteem of his opponents, while, at the same time, he more deeply attached the confidence of the majority, than if he had proved himself but the humble instruments of party views.

Towards the close of this long and arduous session the President transmitted to Congress a message, in which, after enumerating in a forcible manner our multiplied wrongs, he recommended an appeal to arms as the only means of obtaining justice. The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom the message was refered, made an able report, approving of the sentiments of the President, and accompanied by a bill declaring war.

At the commencement of the next session, an incident took place, which was highly honorable to Mr. Calhoun, and affords strong evidence of the esteem in which he was held. The Speaker felt embarrassed in making a proper disposition of the members from South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cheves, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Williams, were all, by their distinction, entitled to conspicuous positions; but, coming from the same State, they could not all be placed at the head of important committees. Mr. Calhoun, on an intimation of this difficulty by the Speaker, did not hesitate a moment to request that he, being the youngest of the four, should not be placed at the head of any committee. Mr. Smilie, and old and useful member from Pennsylvania, was accordingly placed first on the committee of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Calhoun second. But, at the first meeting of the committee, Mr Smilie, without the least intimation of his intention, moved that Mr. Calhoun should be chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted, and thus afforded the strongest evidence of the satisfactory and able manner in which he had discharged the arduous and important duties of chairman at the preceding session.

We will not undertake to trace Mr. Calhoun's course, or to recount his services, in Congress, during the war. A volume would be necessary for the purpose. It is sufficient to say, that, in the leading position of chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, amidst a complication of adverse circumstances, during the gloomy periods of that contest, calculated to overwhelm the feeble, and appal the stoutest against a weight and ardor of opposition unknown to the Congress of the revolution, he never faltered, never doubted, *never despaired of the republic*, but, by his reports and speeches, by his genius, wisdom, patriotism, and unshaken firmness, he rose pre-eminently conspicuous amidst the bright constellation of talents which at that time distinguished both sides of the House, and roused his countrymen to action by the most animating strains of impassioned eloquence, made himself the chief support of the second war of independence, and finally triumphed in the clear sunshine of glory which burst upon his country at its conclusion.

On the arrival of peace in the beginning of the year 1815, a new era opened on the country. The army, the navy, and the revenue, had increased far beyond the wants of the country in time of peace, the currency had become seriously deranged, and capital had received a powerful impulse towards manufactures. All these subjects gave rise to questions deeply interesting to the country.

The first that occupied the attention of Congress was the military peace establishment, on which there was a great diversity of sentiment. The administration, it was understood, was in favor of retaining a force of 15 or 20,000 men, in which view most of the leading members concurred. Others, and amongst them Mr. Calhoun, were in favor of *ten thousand*.—He contended that a small peace establishment was most congenial to the institutions of the country, and that the great point was to have it *permanent* and *well organized*, and not liable to fluctuations, which are destructive to the military tone of the officers, and the spirit, zeal and discipline of the army. The number finally determined to be retained was ten thousand.

The other important subjects were postponed till the next session, when Mr. Calhoun was placed at the head of the Committee on Currency. Events which took place at the preceding session had in a manner designated him for the place. The House of Representatives had at that session been deeply agitated with the subject of establishing a national bank, principally with the view to enable the Government to raise loans for the prosecution of the war,—Believing that loans by a non-specie paying bank, as the one at that time proposed would be during the war, would prove deceptive, and that the bank, by reason of such loans, would, on the return of peace, be enlisted against the resumption of specie payments, instead of being the instrument of restoring them, and that its influence, united with that of the State banks, would defeat the efforts of Congress to re-establish a sound currency, Mr. Calhoun firmly and successfully resisted every attempt to erect a bank, which was not bound to pay its notes in cash Under a solemn conviction of duty, he had on this important occasion placed himself in opposition to the views of the administration; and though it exposed him at the time to the censure of many of his political friends, there was on the restoration of peace but little doubt, on any side, of the wisdom of the course he had pursued. It left the Government free and untrammelled to adopt whatever remedy might be deemed most advisable for a disease so deep and vital as an unequally depreciated circulating medium. In acting upon it at this session, the committee had the zealous support of the administration, and, in particular, of Mr. Dallas, the able and independent officer then at the head of the Treasury Department. At this period nothing could exceed the disorder & derangement of the currency of the country. During the war the banks had universally suspended the payment of specie, with the exception of a few in New England. Gold and silver, as a medium of exchange, had disappeared. The country was flooded with bank notes, on the issue of which scarce any restraint was left. Depreciation followed, which so far from terminating with the war, as had been anticipated by some, went on increasing less rapidly in some portions of the country, and in others more so, according to the extent of the bank issues. When the committee entered on the duty of applying a remedy to this fearful disease, the depreciation at some points had reached to upwards of 20 per cent. One of the most striking features which the country then presented was the *unconstitutional condition of its currency*. It was clearly intended by the Constitution to place the currency under the control of the General Government. With this view it was provided that Congress should have power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins," and prohibited the States from "coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender," leaving no doubt that the power over the currency was *delegated to Congress*, and was *not a right reserved to the States*. In fact one of the known disorders which that instrument was intended to correct, was the unequal depreciation of the currency which existed in the different States previous to its adoption, and which presented such formidable impediments to the commerce of the country and the fiscal operations of the Government. Notwithstanding these provisions of the Constitution, the power over the currency at this period had in fact passed out of the hands of the General Government, and the disorder in the circulating medium of the country, for which it was intended to provide a remedy, had returned under its most appalling form. The notes of banks incorporated by the States, and under their exclusive control, which could not be converted into specie, and which were restricted in their circulation to the limits of their respective States, and were depreciated from one to twenty per cent., constituted the currency in which the public dues were collected, the public creditors paid, and the moneyed transactions of the country carried on. By what means the control over the currency should be taken from the State Legislatures, and placed under that of Congress, where the Constitution had unquestionably intended it to be placed, and what remedy should be applied to a disease, which, if not arrested, threatened the Union itself, were the highly important questions that claimed the attention of the committee.

The first and most simple remedy was to require the taxes to be paid in specie, the legal currency of the country. But this, in the then state of the country, was impracticable. Gold and silver, as has been stated, had disappeared, and the people might with as much justice have been called on to pay their taxes in diamonds as in either. No one was found hardy enough to propose such a remedy. The next was to enact a bankrupt law, and apply it to the State banks, unless they should redeem their notes with specie. But, besides the doubt as to the right of Congress to apply their power to such a purpose, it was manifest that a measure of the kind could not possibly pass that body. After full examination, it was believed by the committee that the only practicable means by which a sound currency could be restored, and placed under the constitutional control of the General Government, was the establishment of a sufficient capital on sound principles, bound to redeem its notes in cash, which, by its influence and aid, would at once compel and *assist* the State banks to return to *specie* payments. On this point Mr. Calhoun rested the bill; and with such irresistible arguments did he enforce his opinion, so clearly did he demonstrate *the unconstitutional condition of the currency*, so manifestly did he prove its danger and injustice, and that there was no other practicable remedy in the power of the House, that, in spite of the opposing influence of the State banks, the constitutional scruples of many of the members, and the resistance of many of the leaders of the opposition, he succeeded in effecting the passage of the bill, though it was well ascertained that a decided majority was opposed to it at its introduction.—Of this powerful, profound, and convincing speech, nothing remains but an imperfect skeleton. At the opening of the argument *he declared his opposition in the abstract to the whole system of banking;* but stated, that in his view of the subject, the real question was not whether the system in the abstract was or was not defensible, since it existed beyond the control of the General Government, but whether the form in which it had then existed under the sole control of the States, and particularly where the State Banks did not redeem their notes in the legal currency of the country, as established by Congress, was compatible with the provisions of the Constitution, with justice, and the safety of the community The result has shown that Mr. Calhoun was not mistaken, in selecting the bank as the means for restoring the currency to a constitutional condition. A short period after it went into operation, its salutary influence in correcting the unsound and depreciated currency which had previously existed, began to be visible, and in less than two years it had caused the State banks throughout the Union, with inconsiderable exceptions, to redeem their notes with specie, thus rendering the currency as uniform as is consistent with the inequality naturally resulting from commercial exchanges. The then Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Crawford,) who, by his situation, was rendered perfectly acquainted with the means by which the currency had been restored to a sound condition, attributed it, as is well known, solely to the operation of the Bank.

At the same session a revenue bill gave rise to a debate on the state of the Union, involving a discussion of the policy of the country in time of peace, in which Mr. Calhoun made one of the most splendid displays of parliamentary eloquence ever exhibited before Congress. His speech abounding in profound, comprehensive, and statesman-like views, respecting our probable relations with foreign powers, the policy we ought to pursue towards them, and the measures of preparation we ought to adopt with respect to the navy and fortifications, might be considered a summary of all that could be said on the interests of the republic and the duties of Government; it elicited a burst of approbation from the galleries which the Speaker was unable to control, and extorted from a member not friendly to the orator this involuntary exclamation, "What a prodigious effort of the human mind!" The editors of the Intelligencer, in their notice of it, declared that "Mr. Calhoun might safely rest his fame, as a statesman and orator, upon that single production."

(Concluded in our next.)

Rail Roads.—We gather from the Report of the Directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company, the following important results:

1. All doubts as to the adaptation of Rail-roads to the transportation of *heavy* commodities are removed by the plain fact, that the Liverpool and Manchester road has reduced the price of 15s. per ton, the price heretofore charged by the Canal, to 10s. that is, to two-thirds.

2. Its advantage in the conveyance of *passengers* is so great, that the charge has been reduced from 10s. to 5s. that is, one half.

3. Its capability of *extensive* transportation is for all practical purposes unlimited. In all the different channels of communication hitherto open between Liverpool and Manchester, 4000 tons were conveyed daily; now, by the single channel of the Rail Road this whole amount can be carried without occupying any particular part of the road more than 15 minutes, that is, 1-96th part of the twenty-four hours.

4. As to speed the regular travel between the two places is performed in less than one hour and a half, and the distance being 32 miles, the rate is more than *twenty miles an hour*.

5. It is ascertained from the experience of a winter unusually severe, that there need never be any positive interruption of this travel from the accidents of the seasons, even when that in ordinary modes may be wholly prevented.

6. Travelling on Roads of this description, with all this enormous increase of speed, is declared to be the safest kind of travelling, fewer accidents occurring for the number of persons conveyed.

7. And connected with the last fact is another, that carriages have been constructed of strength quite sufficient to bear this increase of velocity.

Blanks for sale.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW CABINET.

In the Boston Palladium, a respectable journal of the old school federal party, we have met with the following biographical sketches of two of the individuals, who it is understood are to be of the New Cabinet. With respect to Mr. Livingston, the writer goes a little too far, we are inclined to believe, in asserting that during the time he held the office of District Attorney in New York, he appropriated "to his own uses more than $100,000 of Government money." That Mr. L. incurred heavy responsibilities to the Government while he held the office, is not denied; but they were thrown on him by the instrumentality of others, without any impeachment of his moral character. That he was a defaulter and may have been so till very recently—or even to the present time, we will not undertake to deny; though we perceive it stated in a letter from Washington published in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last, that he has paid the money; but no one can believe that his default was caused by an *appropriation* of public money *"to his own use."* At all events, it appears that he has satisfied the nice scruples of the President on the score of his eligibility so far as that question is concerned.

The appointments of Messrs. *Livingston* and *McLane* recall to our memory many and very diverse political circumstances. Their political course, until they met upon the common ground of Jacksonism, was widely different, and their political tenets, to this day, differ, *"toto cælo."* Any unity of object and sentiment between them, in regard to general politics, can scarcely be expected, unless their political opinions have been re-moulded to suit their interests; a circumstance which rarely happens to any men of their age and character. It may be well to remind our readers of a few passages of their history.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON is of a distinguished and aspiring democratic family in New York. In the year 1795, he was elected a Representative in Congress from that State, which station he held till the year 1801. Though young, he was distinguished as one of the champions of the opposition; and with *Giles, Gallatin*, and *Randolph*, he entered the lists against *Otis, Bayard*, and *Hillhouse*. On the accession of Mr Jefferson to the Presidency, he was "rewarded" with the office of District Attorney in New York; and after holding it a few years, he further "rewarded" himself by appropriating to his own uses more than a hundred thousand dollars of Government money.—As soon as this defalcation became known he was removed; and he, thereupon, left New York for New Orleans, where he settled himself in the practice of his profession, the law. His success was commensurate with his great abilities. Before the close of Mr. Jefferson's second term, he had obtained, by purchase, the title of a French family to the New Orleans *"Batture,"* had obtained a decree in favor of his right to it, had taken possession of it, and commenced improvements and sales. It was estimated to be worth over a million of dollars. This rich possession was principally or entirely *alluvion*, and as such was claimed by the city of New Orleans as public property. The City Authorities remonstrated to the President against Mr. Livingston's pretensions, and the President, after conference on the subject with the Attorney General, issued an ejectment against Mr. Livingston, which was directed to the Marshal, and duly enforced. Mr Livingston then made his famous "Appeal to the People of the U. States," against this procedure of the President: a document which, in ability and eloquence, is almost unparalleled; but it did not regain for him his lost property. Subsequently, upon Mr. Jefferson's retirement from the Presidency, Mr. Livingston instituted a suit against him, as a private individual, for trespass. The case was tried at Richmond, and resulted in Mr. Livingston's defeat. Mr Livingston's "Instructions to his Counsel," on this occasion, are, to this day, much read and admired. The Batture question was, however, for a long time after, much vexed in the Courts of Louisiana, and, we believe, it was decided, so far as Mr. Livingston's claim was concerned, by the appearance of some new claimants from France, whose original title was better than that of those under whom Mr. Livingston claimed. This golden vision having at last faded, Mr. Livingston turned the attention of his great and luminous mind to Jurisprudence and Politics.

His code of Criminal Law is a possession a thousand times more lasting and ennobling than the treasures which he coveted and toiled for. Mr. Livingston's course in Congress, since his re appearance there, is too well known to require any comment from us. It has, throughout, been marked with strong traits of his early party feelings and notions, shewing how difficult it is even for the most capacious and enlightened mind, to receive new ideas after the meridian of life. His age is sixty four or five; greater than that of any Secretary we ever had. He has strong friends and violent enemies. Randolph, his coadjutor, has spoken of him in the Senate, as a "man whom he would not touch but with a pair of tongs" His appearance is somewhat venerable and imposing: and, in manners and conversation, he is affable and winning. He will fill the Department of State with dignity and ability; for he writes readily and with grace; and is "acquainted with things of his native land, and things of foreign countries."

LOUIS MCLANE, commenced life at a much later period than Mr. Livingston, and from a very different political starting point, though he has now overtaken him in the race, and reached the same goal.—When they look back upon their course, they will laugh at themselves or at the public who, in time past, viewed the one as a superannuated and retired democratic leader, and the other as the "rose and expectancy" of Federalism Mr. McLane is the son of Allen McLane, a revolutionary veteran, who long reposed from his toils, in the snug birth of the Collectorship at New Castle. Jefferson, the first reformer, did not venture to remove him from this situation, though he was one of the most open, decided, and influential federalists in Delaware. The reason for his clemency is, however, said to be, that the number of applicants for the place was so great, and the several claims were urged upon him with such pertinacity, that he was fearful, by a new appointment, of creating more enemies than friends. Under such parentage, and, in the school of such federalists as Rodney and Bayard, and in a state where party distinctions, as in all small communities, are severe and uncompromising, was Mr. McLane brought up. He came into Congress in the year 1817.

The "era of good feeling" having then commenced, under the auspices of Mr. Monroe, there was little room in Congress for party strife. The old parties had laid down their arms, not to embrace as brothers, but to take up new measures. The Tariff, Internal Improvement, Seminole, Missouri and South American questions, successively arose to agitate Congress and the nation. Mr. McLane took a prominent part in these discussions, and became distinguished as a ready and forcible debater. In questions of finance he discovered great acuteness and sagacity, and his labors in the Committee of Ways and Means were highly valued. In the session of 1823 24, a question occurred which brought forth Mr. McLane as a champion of old federal principles and policy, in opposition to the first talent in the house. It arose, incidentally, upon a motion, we believe, to clear the galleries, while the electoral votes were opened and declared. The practice in the administration of John Adams was relied upon as a precedent, which led to an attack upon the policy of that Administration. The debate soon took a wide range; and Mr. McLane entering into it, with his characteristic ardor and courage, sent defiance, if not dismay, into the democratic ranks. His defence was as successful as his attack was irresistible. He boldly compared the federal with the democratic administrations; claiming and maintaining for the former pre-eminence in patriotism and wisdom. The deep impression made by this speech is well recollected by those who heard it. It was pronounced by many to be one of the ablest speeches ever made in Congress. Mr. McDuffie, who was burning with impatience to answer it, but was prevented by a decision of the chair, expressed his regret that the most able and eloquent vindication of federal policy ever heard in that Hall should pass without reply.—Mr. McLane, with many other federalists, was favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford, supposing that he would pursue a moderate and dignified course; and what infatuation induced him and them, afterwards to support Jackson, we cannot tell. Mr. McLane's recent course in the Senate and Minister to England presents nothing remarkable.—He has the respect of all parties, and will, undoubtedly, discharge the duties of the department to which he is called with great ability, so far as he may be left to his own free action. But that he can harmonize with Livingston in political principle, or respect the "capacity and civic virtues" of Jackson, is too much to expect. Mr. McLane is of small stature and rather effeminate appearance. His manners are amiable, and his moral and social character unimpeachable.

We understand, says the New York Gazette, that the Hon. Edward Livingston has received an invitation from the President to take charge of the Department of State, and that he has signified his acceptance. He will, as we learn, leave New York in a few days for the seat of Government.

A Rhode Island editor asks, in relation to the new cabinet—

"Will it be more in favor of the constitution, of the union of the States, of the Supreme Court, of internal improvements, of protection to American industry, or of the Bank of the United States?"

We believe that two of the gentlemen at least who are supposed to have been chosen by President Jackson—we mean Mr. Livingston and Mr. McLane,—are sound on all these points. Mr. Livingston voted in favor of the Bank against Mr. Benton's project, last winter, in the Senate. The solid sense of Mr. McLane is a ground for ascribing to him the same disposition. If such men could cause their opinions to prevail in the government, much good might result from their accession; but * * * *. *Nat. Gaz.*

From the Oxford Examiner.

Ingham and Branch, poor fellows, having no knowledge of any good reason for shuffling off their six thousand a year, were politely informed that such a determination on their part would meet the President's views—and "thereby hangs a tale." It is well understood that there has been a division of sentiment in the cabinet, Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, on one side, and Messrs. Van Buren, Eaton and Barry on the other. It is also believed that this division has caused much "trouble in the wigwam;" and that Mr. Branch has been on the eve of tendering the honor of office to him who gave it, on several occasions; but has been prevailed upon to remain in office, to prevent a schism in the party. The recent publication of Mr. Calhoun has, however, put a new face on affairs. This it would seem has not only had its effect upon the public at large, but has actually insinuated itself into the President's Council. Under these circumstances it became necessary to restore order; and Ingham and Branch, who are suspected of favoring the pretensions of Calhoun, must therefore be *reformed*. But they were faithful officers, and it would not answer to dismiss them without some show of reason. Therefore, Messrs. Eaton and Van Buren *sacrificed themselves* on the altar of peace, to afford an opportunity of *sacrificing* the other two.—Now if the late Secretaries of State and War should not be otherwise provided for, (as is plainly intimated in the President's reply to Mr. V. B.) the affair will look well enough; but if it shall turn out (as suspected by some) that the late incumbent of the State Department is to take the place of Mr. McLane in London, and the War Minister to go to Russia, to send Mr. Randolph home, (in time to take his seat in Congress,) the people will think there is more in this matter than appears on the face of it. As it now stands, they desire to know why it was necessary to immolate Branch and Ingham for the sake of unity? They were capable, honest, &c. then wherefore dismiss them? The Southern people demand to know why they are overlooked in the formation of the new cabinet? Is there to be a change in the policy of the administration? And North Carolina wishes to know why her son is thus unceremoniously thrust away? See desires information that she may act with judgment and decision.

In several of the newspapers, reports are mentioned, which appear to be credited, of political invitations or communications from President Jackson to his predecessor Mr. Adams. We have reason to believe that they are utterly groundless, and that no intercourse whatever has taken place between those personages.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Richmond Whig.

The irreparable schisms in *the* Republican party are best illustrated by the quarrels and dissentions among their Presses. It is a singular truth, having regard to the steadiness and good understanding with which they pulled together one year ago, that the Jackson Journals are all by the ears together, scarcely with an exception. The Telegraph and Globe at Washington, the Sentinel and Inquirer at Philadelphia, the Courier and Standard at New York, the Crawford Jackson Press in Georgia and the Calhoun Jackson Press in South Carolina; these and scores of others are at it with hearty good will. Our veteran neighbor [the Enquirer] wisely eschews these controversies, always bitter in proportion to former intimacy, and always unprofitable. His meekness, however, does not exempt him from a share of the blows which are circulating. The Telescope and the Times rake him from the South, the Jeffersonian from the West, and Duff and the Pennsylvania Inquirer fire an occasional shot from the North. He bears it all with the utmost equanimity, for the sake of *the* Republican party and its harmony.

Remarks on the "lucid expose" of Mr. Van Buren, and the motives of his resignation—

"Many years ago, of course long before cold water associations were dreamed of, Mr. —— came into the city, upon a warm summer's day. He drank very freely of punch, and on his return found it impossible to sit steady on his horse. In one of his reelings, he lost his balance, but by clinging to the mane of his horse, he broke his fall, and came upon his feet. A lad who was in his company asked him, what he got off for? Oh, said he, I only got off to get on better."

Middlesex Gaz.

What next? The Norfolk Herald of Monday, the 2d instant, alluding to late extraordinary events in the General Government, uses the following ominous language: "Report says we are to hear something astounding before many days elapse." We say this language is ominous, because of where we find it, being the same quarter in which the removal of Mr. Ingham from office was first announced—before Mr. Ingham himself was aware of his position, indeed, but it was still a true anticipation. We beg of the worthy editor of the Herald to give us more light.—*Nat. Int.*

A Rhode Island paper inquires, why Mr. Barry was not swept off with his colleagues—it concludes, that "the good of the people has not been consulted in this breaking up of the miserable Cabinet at Washington"—and it civilly insinuates, that "Mr. Barry is still wanted to carry on the system of 'national police,' in making the Post Office Department subservient to the re-election of Andrew Jackson." Another Rhode Island paper, a friend to the Administration, viz: the "Providence Patriot," gives the solution, "that Mr. Barry has offered his resignation, but that the President requires his continuance in office till the investigation of the charges lately brought against him shall have been completed." This is the true state of the case. We understand that Mr. Barry did tender his resignation—but the President told him that charges had been made against his office, which ought to be met and put down. Mr. Barry at once acquiesced—feeling the force of the remark—and seeing that it was due both to himself and to the Administration, to see out the false charges which had been made against his Department.

Richmond Enq.

Carricature.—The late explosion of the Cabinet has produced a ludicrous Carricature at Philadelphia, which appears in all the Print-shops. It represents the Presidential Palace at Washington tumbling into ruins, in the midst of which "the greatest and best" is seen in the Chair of State, which is falling from under him. At his feet are his pipe and tobacco-box, broken in pieces—the likeness of the Hero, and his attitude, exhibiting fright and despair. On the falling pillars of the edifice, are hanging scrolls of parchment, on which is the word *Resignation*. At the Hero's feet are seen four singular looking animals, with the heads of men, labelled *"Rats leaving a falling house."* These heads are excellent likenesses of the four Secretaries, while the rest of their bodies represent full grown Rats, well fed on *treasury pap*. On the tail of the *Van Buren* Rat, the General's foot is placed, which seems to say, "Stop—you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed."—On one of the pillars which is falling on the right of the General are the words, "Public confidence the *stability and harmony* of this Administration." In another part of the building, of rude and unseemly appearance, are written these words "ALTAR OF REFORM"—on the top of which presides the *Genius of Evil*, with a large Hickory Broom, sweeping out the Rats, who, taking the alarm, are scampering off at full speed The whole is said to be well executed, considering that it was got up on the spur of the occasion.

Distressing Shipwreck.—The ship Cabinet, Jackson master, of Washington, has been lately *driven* from her moorings in the Potomac, and totally lost; from the accounts of the survivors it appears this event was caused by the want of seamanship in the Captain, (who was brought up a soldier) together with the mutinous conduct of his officers and crew; in this situation she has been recently sailing among shoals without any Virginia or Eastern pilot on board, and weather too thick to make any observation—signals of distress were heard for some time, and when the fog cleared off she was discovered *union* down, no one at the helm, sails and rigging adrift, and evidently settling fast, having *thumped* heavily upon the *Bank* twice, which strained and logged her frame dangerously; her timbers were originally of *bad* materials and clumsily put together. In this deplorable situation all was disorder on board and *no* system was observed fore and aft—the first officer (the only leadsman on board) finding the water pouring into his *state room*, and having no sincere wish to *save* the ship, took to a boat with the second mate, with the hope of preserving his life "for *another situation.*"

Finding himself thus abandoned, storm increasing, ship water logged and rudderless—the master lost his reason, and in a fit of despair drove most of the remaining officers overboard—as they could not swim nor *hang* together, it is presumed they were drowned. When last seen, the wreck was sunk in deep water off the *Clay* grounds, nothing visible above water but her three mast heads, from which waved the tattered signals bearing in black on red field, Nullification, Reform, Veto.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

TO CABINET MAKERS!

Wanted at Washington, deliverable in all next month, the following described cabinet furniture, to wit—

A *Bureau* complete, well mounted with *brass*—the drawers made to slide both ways, with secret springs well concealed, and so fitted, that there will be no danger of spilling the contents in case it should be turned *topsy-turvy* To contain a writing apparatus so constructed as to furnish manuscript that will read backwards or forwards, or up or down, as may best suit the "future circumstances and ulterior views" of the writer. The *material* is not important, provided it will match the *old hickory* furniture yet remaining in the *east room*. Southern wood will be preferred; but North Carolina Branch wood will *not* answer, it having been found on trial too *sappy*. The *blackberry wood* of New Hampshire *may* answer, if taken from the right side of the *Hill*; its aptness to warp and change color is no objection. Slight strains are of no importance, and little polish is required. *Ebony* is anadmissible as there is too much of that here in and about the palace already.

Nota bene It must be well provided with castors, so that it may be easily *removed*.

Proposals to be forwarded to Amos & Co. only surviving executors of the will of the

Greatest and Best.

State Department,
Washington City, 3d year of Reform.

Washington City, May 4.

THE PUBLIC MEETING

Held last evening at the City Hall by the friends of Mr. Clay answered the highest expectations of those who invited as well as of those who attended it. It was probably the most numerous meeting of a deliberative character which ever assembled in the city, even where the objects have been free from party distinctions. It was indeed surprisingly large, considering the great numbers of our citizens either in the public employment themselves or having relations in the public employment, who could not, therefore, be present, however heartily they approved of the object of the meeting, without disregarding every consideration which prudence suggests, in these days of proscription and punishment of political opinion.

Mr. Nathan Smith presided, assisted by Messrs. J. Bender and R. C. Weightman; and Messrs. P. Force and George Sweeny, acted as secretaries. Several resolutions were reported by a committee, (of which Gen. Walter Jones was chairman,) eminently forcible and eloquent, and were adopted with great applause and unanimity. Several gentlemen also addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with powerful effect, and the assemblage did not adjourn till about 10 o'clock at night.—*Nat. Int.*

The hand of "Reform" is not yet stayed. Yesterday brought us the Chilicothe Gazette, containing the subjoined account of the removal from office of another Postmaster for his political opinions! We thought that by this time they had been sick of their persecution. The debates in the Senate at the last session on the subject of these removals, into the causes of which "the party" were obliged to stifle enquiry, should have taught them more prudence, if not moderation. Mr. Creighton, thus removed, is we believe, the father of the very respectable Member of Congress who bears the same name.

Reform.—We stop the press to announce that William Creighton, Sen. Postmaster at this place, has been *Removed*, and that E. P. Kendrick has been appointed in his place! Mr. Creighton has filled this office for about sixteen years with great fidelity and credit, and has been removed for no other cause than his political opinions. It is due to Mr. Kendrick to say, that he is a respectable citizen, and will make, perhaps, as good a Postmaster as could have been selected from the ranks of the party here.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that we announce to the public the decision which has been pronounced by the Circuit Court of this District in the case of the United States against Mr. Nourse, late Register of the Treasury. The apparent harshness of the proceeding against this venerable and estimable citizen, first ejecting him from an office which he had worthily occupied since the date of his appointment by General Washington, followed up by his public denouncement as a defaulter in office, and by the proceeding against him by the unusual process of a warrant of distress, had excited a large portion of public sympathy. The District Judge, after a full examination of the case, granted and perpetuated an injunction prohibiting the United States from proceeding on this warrant. This case was brought by appeal on the part of the United States to the Circuit Court, and, after a full argument extending through two entire days, the decision has been affirmed by the unanimous decision of the court. It is to be hoped that the matter will now be considered as at rest—that Mr. Nourse will be held no longer as a defaulter, as has been heretofore pretended, but as having an equitable and fair claim, now sustained throughout by the judgment of two courts, to the amount of about $12,000 against the Government.—*Nat. Int.*

Dinner to Mr. Berrien.—Yesterday, agreeably to arrangements made by the committee appointed for that purpose at the meeting last week, a splendid dinner furnished by Mr. Hollis of the City Hotel, was given at the Exchange, to our respected fellow citizen JOHN M. BERRIEN, which was more numerously attended by our oldest and most respectable citizens, than any previous festivity of the kind witnessed for several years.

Savannah Georgian.

FROM THE MONMOUTH N. J. ENQUIRER.

The Hon. Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, Senators from Virginia, have respectively declined public dinners offered them. The latter gentlemen, though attached to the administration party, took a decided stand against the President in the Turkish mission, and for their independence in this matter the compliment was tendered them. Some prints, we observe, attribute the course of these gentlemen to personal piques, or to the aspirations of low ambition. This may be true, though we trust not. We hope the time has not come when an honest man cannot vote or speak his honest sentiments, on a public measure, without subjecting himself to the charge of being bought up by the government, or of selling himself to the opposition. It is not to be expected that an honest man of an independent mind cannot always agree with his party: is, then, an occasional disagreement, to be conclusive evidence of dishonesty? He who is always with or against a government, knows little of the lofty feelings of an independent man; and he whose votes may be counted on to a certainty in favor of the government, on all questions, before they are proposed, is unfit to be the representative of a free people; let him go and serve the rotten boroughs of England.

The President and Professors of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, entered upon their duties on Monday, 18th ult. Twenty students were matriculated at that time, and the prospect of a very large increase, before the close of the first session, is said to be very flattering.

New York Post office.—From the 1st of April to the 1st of May, *forty-two thousand* ship letters have been received at the Post Office, in that city.

The City Bank Robbery.—Murray was arrested some days since in Philadelphia, charged with a participation in the robbery of the City Bank, was brought to this city on Friday in custody of Mr. Hays, having been delivered up to the Executive of Pennsylvania. He underwent an examination before Mr. Hopson on Saturday morning, the particulars of which have not transpired. We learn, however, that he was very reserved in his answers to the questions put to him, and made no replies by which he could be implicated. It is understood that he was recognized as the same person who was at Bangs' while Smith was boarding there. According to the Commercial, he is supposed to be the same person who committed an extensive robbery on the City Bank some time ago.

From the New York Evening Post.

The great match race for $10,000 between Goliah and "The Bonnets of Blue" is to take place on the 10th May, at 1 P. M.

They are both 4 years old this spring. *Goliah* was got by Eclipse. "The Bonnets of Blue" by Sir Charles. They are the respective produce of the horses Eclipse and Sir Charles, that ran the match some 8 years ago at Washington.

Another Explosion.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, while the Steamboat Tri-Color, Capt. Drown, was about getting under way from the landing at this place, her boiler exploded, and threw its contents forward. Capt. Drown and a number of others who were on the forward part of the boat, were all swept overboard. Eight persons have lost their lives by the immediate effects of explosion and drowning. Eight others were scalded very severely, and one of them dangerously. The body of the Captain has been found. The boiler was an old one, repaired a few years ago; and the explosion is imputed by the Engineer to the omission of several bolts or rivets which were left out in making repairs. With a boiler eighteen years of defective workmanship, this loss must be chargeable to others, rather than to the Engineer.

Wheeling Compiler, Apr.

The Canadian giant has returned to Europe, on his way to Canada. This is the largest man known; his weight is

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The N. E. gale of the 27th ult. extended a very little way further north than this. Even at Baltimore it was not felt. N. we heard of its extending far to the ward. On the coast of North Carolina it appears to have been very violent, and the denton Gazette states that as many vessels were ashore at Ocracock and the coast. The Charleston papers make mention of the gale; but there is no apprehend that even in the narrow to which it was confined, it has been of much injury to the shipping that to fall in with it at sea.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A general Convention of Woollen factuurers is to be held in New York, 17th of May, to devise measures for ing the condition of that branch of our factures.

A seizure of watches to a large has, we learn, been made by the House here, on suspicion of their being gled.—*N. Y. American.*

Wool.—Within a week an agent has in this town offering as high as sixty cents per pound for wool not of the first ity.—*New Hampshire Post.*

Clark's Patent Wagon continues the portation service between Boston and pelier, and is approved by the driver started from Boston on Saturday with go of four tons, which was drawn on pavement with ease, and at a good by two horses, the driver sitting on wagon with long reins. The wheels seven feet in diameter, each wheel acts a short and separate axle, established side the wagon. The wagon is thus mitted to hang low between the wheels loaded with peculiar convenience. cident of upsetting, which sometimes curs to other wagons, can hardly to this.—*Boston Palladium.*

Something Good out of Nazareth.—New York Gazette says: "We understand that on the receipt of the News from ington, yesterday, the U. S. Bank Stock one and a half to two per cent."

Canal Commerce.—The business of nal, thus far, has been greater than former year. The collector at this commenced clearing boats on the April, and on Saturday the 30th, *three dred and fifty-eight* boats had been and about *twenty-eight thousand* dollars lected for tolls; being an average of than $2000 per day. Last year the opened on the 20th of April, and the rage daily receipts at the office in this for the residue of April, was about

The greatest amount of toll paid in gle day, was on the 23d of April, on day the collector at this place re $4483; exceeding the receipts of any gle day before by about $800.

Albany Jour.

In Holland, at auction, the bids are instead of up. The auctioneer sets price and keeps descending till some calls out "mine."

It is said there is not sun enough in Brunswick to make good vinegar, and Legislature proposes to admit its importation duty free.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1831.

Maj. John Owen, of Bladen, has replied to the invitation of the Committee appointed by the meeting lately held in Wilmington, declining their nomination as a Candidate for Congress. The necessity of attending to his private affairs, prevents his acceding to the wishes of the people. We have mislaid the Wilmington Recorder containing his letter, or it should be published.

Biography.—Our readers will find a rich treat in the admirable sketch of the admirable character of the patriot and statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN, the publication of which we commence on the first page of this paper. The remainder will be given next week. It was written about a year ago, by a fellow student and intimate acquaintance of the Vice President, and intended for "the Cabinet," published by Mr. Bradford, of Philadelphia. It comes to us very opportunely, to refresh the memory of the people in relation to the services of this eminent man, when he was the fearless, able, and indefatigable head of *the* Republican Party in Congress—a Congress which contained a Lowndes, a Cheves, a Clay, and a host of other great men. Mr. Calhoun was then young in years and young in political life, but he possessed a mind which, as Mr. Ritchie *then* said, "stamps its possessor's name upon the age in which he lives." If he was great in the Legislature, he was also so great in the Cabinet, and should the people ever place him in the Chief Executive Chair, as we hope they will do, we do not fear that he will lose any of the ground he has so nobly won. Let our readers peruse this sketch,—let them say whether it is not a faithful one,—and then institute a comparison between its subject, and him who now presides over the destinies of this country. Let them extend the comparison to the self-nominated candidate for the Presidency six years hence. And in his public and in his private character, how infinitely is he above them! How distinctly the lines of true greatness appear in the contrast with such men.

The Cabinet.—The reader will find some interesting matter on this subject, on the preceding page. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Livingston and Mr. Woodbury have accepted the appointments offered to them. From Mr. McLane and Mr. White, nothing can have been heard. The latter will no doubt accept, but we do not think the former will.

Wool.—This article has become of so much importance in our market, in consequence of the rise of price and extension of demand, that some of our readers may thank us for putting them in the way of making still more of it. Most of the wool brought to this place is either not washed at all, or it is washed *after* shearing. We are informed by a merchant, that in the former state it is dirty and smutted; and in the latter liable to be injured by the moth. The proper mode is to *wash it on the sheep*, before shearing. This can be easily done by taking the flock to a branch or pond. Another thing to be attended to is the keeping of each fleece to itself. Let the farmers attend to these suggestions, and we are assured that they will benefit by them.

We vary our quotations a little. The article had got rather high last week. But it is the general impression that it will maintain its present price.

It is a happy thought of a northern Editor, that it would be well to have Gen. Jackson's letter to Messrs. Ingham & Branch stereotyped, that it may be ready for all future similar occasions. Whether the President found himself alone when it became necessary to answer Mr. Branch's letter, and afraid to trust himself with the pen, hit upon the expedient of copying the letter already sent to Mr. Ingham, is not known; but it is very certain that he could not have fallen upon a more effectual mode of informing both gentlemen that all the compliments there paid to them were lugged in merely to save appearances; that they were not felt nor intended to be believed.

Temperance.—The Norfolk Beacon states the fact derived from a friend belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron, that out of the whole ship's company belonging to the Frigate Brandywine, amounting to 486 souls, *only* 160 *men draw their grog.*

Extract of letter to the Editor dated
Lumberton, 6th May 1831.

"On Tuesday the 20th ult., we were visited with the most tremendous storm of hail ever known or experienced in this section of the State. It commenced a little before 2 o'clock P. M. and continued near three quarters of an hour, in which time it destroyed almost every kind of vegetables in our Gardens, broke our windows, and in some few instances, tore shingles from off some houses in the village, stripping our shade trees, as bare as they were in the dead of winter, the China trees in particular. The quantity of hail that fell, was so great, that plenty of it lay on the ground until near 2 of the day following, and the thermometer fell to forty. Previous to the storm, we had the most flourishing gardens; at present we are little better situated than those who have none."

Statement of the Nett Amount of postage accruing at the following Post Offices in N. C. for one year ending 31st March 1830, viz:

Raleigh,	- - -	$2189 62
Fayetteville,	- -	1964 94
Newbern,	- -	1668 06
Edenton,	- -	700 52
Wilmington,	- -	2811 52

The above is an extract from the Post Master's report of the 26th February, 1831, to the House of Representatives of the U. States.
Wilmington Recorder.

We always fancy there is something ridiculous about those sentiments which we ourselves have never felt—still more about those which we have ceased to feel.

Communications.

A Card.

☞ The Members of the late "Flying Artillery Company of Fayetteville" have generously given their funds that were unappropriated at the time of their dissolution, to the Episcopal School of Industry and to the Methodist and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Fayetteville. The latter School acknowledges with gratitude, the receipt of $15, as its share of the beneficence. Such laudable examples of benevolence are worthy of imitation, and such objects are well chosen. Sunday Schools are calculated to produce the greatest practicable good, with limited means, without creating jealousy or calling forth opposition from any quarter;—there is no sectarian Shibboleth in patronizing them. A man hazards nothing in making them the object of his charities. His bounty is never misapplied; it cannot be lost—it is funded in the Treasury of the Lord.

May 9, 1831.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: This is emphatically an age of wonders, and surely there have been few instances in the catalogue of modern wonders, which have so completely puzzled the honest *matter of fact* yeomanry of our country, as the resignation of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet Ministers. This is perhaps, the most extraordinary Cabinet that we have any account of;—it would appear that they love each other so cordially that they cannot consent to live together any longer.

Mr. Van Buren in his letter of resignation to Gen. Jackson, has kindly endeavoured to throw some light on this mysterious manœuvre, and some of his *up to the hub* editors, after attentively perusing the correspondence, have made the discovery, that it is one of the most brilliant efforts of modern patriotism. They make Mr. Van Buren, in point of disinterestedness, magnanimity, and old fashioned seventy-six patriotism, fairly throw poor old Cincinnatus and a host of ancient worthies, quite in the back ground. But when they come to the President, it is really tragic: with uplifted hands, in an attitude of devotion, they stand for a moment in silent wonder, revolving in their minds all the appellations ever appropriated to virtue and fame—they find them all entirely inadequate to express the ideas of greatness they have conceived of the object of their adoration. At length, a single query gives vent to their suspended functions, and elicits a train of the grossest adulation, quite as reasonable and appropriate as could be expected.

As to the motives which Mr. Van Buren assigns for retiring from the Cabinet, I cannot conceive that any person whose judgment is not clouded by prejudice, and closed to the convictions of reason and truth, can discover in them any thing but an insulting equivocation. There is little in his letter which has any definite meaning, except the assertion that his retirement is in consequence of his friends having placed his name before the public as a candidate for the Presidency.—Now admitting this to be true (which is by no means the case) are the people stupid enough to believe that such have been the motives which have influenced his conduct? Such a supposition implies a stretch of credulity altogether incompatible with the most ordinary degree of understanding. He does not pretend that he is a candidate for the next term, but in consequence of the contingent event of his being a candidate six years hence, he very modestly backs out, least peradventure, his presence might create some jarring in the present Administration. This is truly a refinement in modesty and patriotism without a parallel.

But for the fact—the *truth is*, that he is not, and has not been, a candidate at any time. There was a time some months since, when a rumour obtained, that Gen. Jackson would not be a candidate for re-election—at that time, Mr. Van Buren's name was incidentally mentioned as his successor; but not even then was he in nomination for that office. This will not do. The people have too much good sense not to see through this flimzy pretext. And in what estimation must we hold the understanding or candor of those editors who, in the face of improbabilities so strong, will still continue gravely to reiterate this impudent prevarication.

BRUTUS.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. JAS GEDDIE to Miss MARGARET McPHAIL, all of this vicinity.

DIED,

In Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 29th of April, the Rev'd. JOHN CHRISTIAN, in the 62d year of his age.

Mr. CHRISTIAN was for a number of years, a pious member of the Methodist Church, and upwards of 20 years a faithful and zealous minister of the Gospel.—In the discharge of those duties devolving on him as a Herald of the Cross of Christ, the disease which eventuated in his death was no doubt brought on; and although of long continuance, and often very painful, he was never heard to complain, but often to express with gratitude his thanks that his sufferings were not greater. As a minister of the Gospel of Christ, he was laborious and successful;—many in the day of eternity will own he was the instrument in the hands of his adorable Master, in "bringing them from darkness to light, and shewing unto them the way to everlasting life." As a Christian he was pious, humble, and devout; as a citizen, hospitable, loved and esteemed; as a husband, affectionate and kind; as a father, tender and indulgent—in a word, he was a man of universal philanthropy, deep unaffected piety and acknowledged patriotism. But he is gone! The ruthless hand of death has torn him from the bosom of his amiable wife, severed the tender cords that bound him to his dear family. He has left a wife and five children, together with a circle of numerous friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. He bore his last illness with much christian fortitude, patient in suffering, and resigned in death. He left the world in full expectation of a blessed immortality.

Communicated.

At the house of her father (Mr. Coman) in this city, on Tuesday last, Mrs. SARAH BURNEY, wife of James Burney, Esq. of Columbus county, in this State.—*Ral. Reg.*

At his residence in La Grange, Fanklin Co. Alabama, Doct. SIDNEY S. PRINCE, formerly of Chatham county, N. C.

Sweetness of temper is not an acquired but a natural excellence; and, therefore, to recommend it to those who have it not, may be deemed rather an insult than advice.

Narrow Escape.—A very singular matter happened at Wilkinson Superior Court last week. A gentleman a member of the Grand Jury, asked his neighbor for the loan of a dollar. He assented, took out his pocket book and opened it, when the applicant, seeing a dollar note, put his hand into the book, in a familiar way, and took it out. The lender, a short time afterwards, missed a hundred dollar bill. From the borrower's manner, and from his having taken the dollar too familiarly, he was suspected—and the lender, finally became satisfied that the $100 bill had been taken feloniously at the same time that the one dollar bill was taken. The borrower, asserting his innocence, a bill of indictment was preferred against him, the jury returned a true bill he was expelled from the jury; and so strong was public feeling against him that he had to go to jail, for the want of bail. There was no doubt that he would be convicted.

In the mean time, another man, who, attending court, heard of the circumstances, and having received what purported to be thirty five dollars, on the same day, from the lender, above mentioned. He went home, and examined the money. Neither himself nor his wife being able to read, all that they could determine was that there were three notes, which he had taken as ten dollars each, and one as five—and that one of the tens was unlike the others. He brought the money to the court house the next day—handed it to the Solicitor, and explained the circumstance of his having received it the day before. On examination, one of the bills supposed to have been paid for TEN, turned out to be a hundred bill. This explained the loss. The borrower was brought out of jail, relieved from all suspicion of crime, and restored to his rights and privileges as a member of the Grand Jury—and to his standing in society.—*Georgia Journal.*

Brush away the Cobwebs.—The recent Legislature of the State of Maine passed a law for the *abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.* Let the good work go on—'tis the march of true civilization.

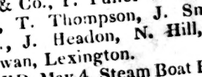
New York Enquirer.

A lawyer's Story.—Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell you the story something in this way:

"And that, whereas, the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, lips, knees, shins, and heels of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws and clutches of him the said Thomas."

More than one hundred lives lost.—The Halifax Journal of April 8th, contains the following:

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The brig Bullow, Captain Dennis, from Bermuda for this place, with discharged soldiers, under charge of Lieut. Diston, 81st regiment, and their wives and children, was lost on the Ragged Islands, in the gale of Saturday the 9th inst. and all on board perished! It appears by her papers which drifted ashore, that there were 68 women and children, and 30 men, besides the crew on board.



COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 9, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with flat Messenger in tow, with Goods for J. Kyle, A. Torrence, A. Kimball, B. Beach, J. M Dobbin, J. C. Fenn, Willkings & Co., J. W. Wright, G. Hurlbutt, C. P. Mallett, T. Sandford & Co., T. Fuller & Co., Fayetteville. G. Womack, T. Thompson, J. Small, Stedman, Prince & Co., J. Headon, N. Hill, Pittsborough. Foster & Cowan, Lexington.

DEPARTED, May 4, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

Also, on May 7, Steam Boat Co's Boat Clarendon, with Cotton and Flour, for Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 4, Brig Amstel from New York. Schooners Pelican from Philadelphia, Cypress from New York, Fairplay from Philadelphia, Emolument from New York, Sea Flower from Boston, Hunter from do.

CLEARED, Brig James J. McKay for Philadelphia. Schooners Counsellor for New York, Caroline for Boston, Enterprize for Philadelphia, Superb for Boston, Pelican for Philadelphia, James Poyas for Charleston, Emma & Julia for ditto.

Prices Current at Wilmington.—April 27.

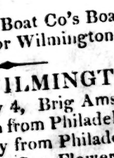
Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 4 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15. River do. 10. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd, in water, 10 to 12. Do. dressed, wharf, 20 to 25. Do. R. O. Hhd in water, 6 to 7. Do. dressed, wharf, 12 to 15. W O Heading, (none.) Shingles 1 to 1 50. Tar in water, 70 to 75c. Turpentine do. 1 25 to 1 50. Pitch 1 25, to 1 50. Corn (scarce) 75c. Rice, 100 lbs. 2 62 to 3.—*Rec.*

☞ The Ladies attached to the Presbyterian Church respectfully announce, that they will hold their FAIR at the Academy, on the Evenings of the 10th and 11th inst., to commence at half past seven o'clock.

May 3d, 1831.

☞ A Four Days' Meeting commences at the Methodist Church this evening at half past seven o'clock.

May 11, 1831.



New Drug Store.

A General assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Hatter's Materials, &c. just received and for sale by the Subscriber, two doors south of Dr. Benj. Robinson's shop.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1831. §27-tf.§

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

12 Hogsheads Molasses,
15 do., 5 tierces and 27 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
40 barrels N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

May 10. ‖27-3t‖

Bills of Exchange for sale.

HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT,

10 Cases men's thick and lin'd & bound Brogans,
3 do do lined and bound Shoes,
12 do do fine Hats,
6 do Whittemore No. 10 cotton Cards,
3 trunks ladies' Morocco walking and prunelle Slippers,
20 reams fine cap Paper,
20 do do letter do.
100 do wrapping do.
20 Family Bibles, with elegant plates,
50 boxes Boston Soap,
10 dozen wire Scives.

The above are offered at wholesale. Country Merchants are invited to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

North East corner of Market square.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1831. ‖27t‖

'Fortunes Afloat.'

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 1?, will be drawn in the city of N. York, on Thursday the 12th instant.

36 No. Lottery, by Ternary Permutation,—6 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

		20,000	DOLLARS,
		5,000	DOLLARS,
		4,000	DOLLARS,
		3,000	DOLLARS,
		2,000	DOLLARS,
		1,160	DOLLARS,
6	prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
6	do of	500	DOLLARS,
12	do of	300	DOLLARS,
12	do of	200	DOLLARS,
18	do of	150	DOLLARS,
60	do of	100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 7.

To be drawn at Richmond on Friday, the 13th of May. 60 No. Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

		20,000	DOLLARS,
		6,000	DOLLARS,
		2,500	DOLLARS,
		2,270	DOLLARS,
10	do of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
20	do of	250	DOLLARS,
40	do of	100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Shares in proportion*

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, by mail, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention

Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

May 10.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	6	7
Brandy, Cognias, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 74
Apple	-	do	45	50
Peach	-	do	45	50
	-	lb	6	7
Bacon	-	do	18	20
Beeswax	-	yard	13	15
Bagging	-	lb	12	14
Coffee, Prime Green	-	do		11
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	
Candles, Mould	-	100lbs	6	7 75
Cotton	-	bushel	85	90
Corn	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Copperas	-	do	15	18
Flax	-	bushel	90	1 00
Flaxseed, Rough	-	barrel	4 25	4 50
Flour, Superfine	-	do	4 25	
Fine	-	do	3	4 25
Fish, Herrings	-	do		3 50
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 25
Mullet,	-	lb.	28	30
Feathers	-			
Gin, Holland				
Country				
Ginger	-			
Glass, Amer. 8 by				
10 by				
Iron	-			
Indi., Bengal } Flotant }				
Lime	-			
Lard	-			
Leather, Skirting	-			
Sole	-			
Bridle	-			
Lead, Bar	-			
Logwood	-			
Molasses	-			
Nails, Cut, assorted	-			
Wrought	-			
Shingles	-			
Oats,	-			
Oil, Currier's	-			
Linseed	-			
Pork	-			
Pepper	-			
Plaster, Paris	-			
Powder, Dupont's	-			
Others	-			
Paints, White Lead	-			
Spanish Brown	-			
Yellow Ochre	-			
Rum, Jamaica	-	do	7	80
Wind. Island	-	do	45	50
New England	-	100 lb	3	4
Rice	-	lb	2	3
Rags	-	Bag	1 5	2
Shot	-	100 lb	8 50	9
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	do	7	8
Common	-	lb	17	20
Loaf and Lump	-	bushel	60	65
Salt, Liverpool	-			
Turks Island, }	-	do	60	
St. Ubes, &c. }	-	lb	10	15
Salts, Epsom	-	do	5	
Glauber	-	do	8	9
Steel, American	-	do	16	19
E. Blistered	-	do	14	17
German	-	do	12	18
Salt-petre	-	do	7	7½
Tallow	-	do	1 50	1 75
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 20	
Hyson	-	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Tobacco, Leaf	-	do	5	20
Manufactured	-	box	13	15
Tin, ½ x	-	bushel	80	85
Wheat	-	gallon	40	45
Whiskey	-	do	2 50	4
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	1 25	1 50
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 5	75
Teneriffe	-	do	7	80
Malaga	-	lb		30
Wool,				

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK

Sums ver $500, ... ¼ pr. et. p.m.
under 500, ... ½ do do.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak, Stock, and Clothing Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 148, Maiden Lane, to the spacious store No. 148, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Leland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine his Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any other Store in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, N. York.

TERMS—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at a bank in good standing in any part of the country, or 4 months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. off for Cash. In all cases where the time is exceeded, 6 per cent. interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

May 5, 1831. ‖23-12t.‖

University of N. Carolina.

☞ An ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev. *William M Green*, for the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution will attend.

May 3.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON CONVENTION.

SUNDRY EDITORS: The census of North Carolina is before the people, and it should open the eyes of every candid person to the great necessity there is for a Convention. The only increase in the population of the State has been together in the ten counties which makes the inequality in representation operate more and more against the west. Still there was a necessity for convention, the inequality is much stronger at this time. Besides the inequality in our present system of representation there are other reasons why a convention should be called. It is now evident to every person that nothing of importance can ever be made out of the city of Raleigh; whereas, if the thousands that are annually expended at Raleigh could be expended at some town of respectable standing in the west, North Carolina would soon have, at least, a respectable standing.

These hints are thrown out for the reflection of the people.

BUNCOMBE.

Rail Road.—From the report submitted on Monday last at the annual meeting of the stockholders, it appears that *eighty-eight* miles of the Road is now under contract, that for a part of the remainder are under consideration, and that the whole under contemplation, will be in a progressive state during the year.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FIRE.—On Monday night last, about 9 o'clock, the Penitentiary was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out in the roof of the centre range of two story worshops, directly in the rear of the main building, and in less than 10 minutes the whole roof was in a flame. Efforts to save the other buildings were made, as the wind blew the flames directly on them. The whole was consumed, together with a wooden building blonging to the institution outside of the wall, and the county jail, and most of the out buildings attached to it.

The loss in stock, including raw materials, manufactured articles, and working tools, is between 7 and 10 thousand dollars. None of the prisoners escaped. They were first brought out and put in the jail; and when that took fire, they were guarded in the square. When the fire had abated soar as to allow of it, they being put within the outer wall of the Penitentiary.

There is no doubt that the Penitentiary was set on fire by design, by some of the convicts; by whom has not yet been ascertained.—*Geo. Jour.*

Arkansas, March 30.

The steamboat Waverly, Capt. Pennycook, arrived at this place on Sunday morning last, from New Orleans, with a full cargo of merchandize for this place and the different landings upon the Arkansas, and 35 cabin and 100 deck passengers, nearly all of whom were emigrants. The Waverley had in tow a large keel-boat in addition, deeply laden with merchandize. She left here the same evening for Cantonment Gibson.

There is now a greater influx of population into this Territory than has ever been known at any former period. The Independence, on her trip, caried to the upper counties 150 souls, and we hear that even during this unfavorable season of the year, the roads leading to our country are literally thronged with wagons, &c. of emigrants, seeking homes, and we may add future wealth, in the fertile and productive forests of Arkansas.

Important to Merchants.—By a decision had in on Saturday, in the Superior Court, it is settled that if A. receives from B. representations of the solvency of C. and sells him goods in consequence, if C. becomes insolvent, the amount cannot be recovered of B. unless it is shown that he not only knew the representation knowing them to be false, but also that he gave the representation *with intent to defraud.* When the case to which the decison particularly related, was tried, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; this verdict is therefore reversed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

On Miss Long.—She was a beautiful young lady; but so short, that she was often called the Pocket Venus, or Love's Duodecimo. Her epitaph concluded, alluding to her size:

Though Long yet short;
Though short yet *pretty* Long.

Let the first action of manhood be to govern your passions; he who knows how to govern himself always becomes a favourite with society.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

"ON DITS."

Connected with the late Cabinet explosion.

Major Noah, Judge of Israel, Surveyor of New York, Editor of the Courier, &c. &c. &c. arrived in this city the other day, but was so shocked at the higgiety-piggiety condition in which he found the Ex-Cabinet, that he incontinently jumped into the Stage, and went back to St. Tammany.

When Mr. Thomas Fillebrown was about to be removed from his situation in the Navy Department, Mr. Secretary Branch addressed a letter to him saying "that he found it necessary to "have *efficient* men in the Department, and therefore Mr. Fillebrown's services were no longer required." When Mr. F. heard of Mr. Branch's removal, he sent the Ex-Secretary a copy of the foregoing extract from his own letter!

The President in his communications to his late Secretaries, Ingham and Branch, repeatedly uses the term "Unit," as applied to his late Cabinet. It is not altogether clear, what is meant by this expression. There certainly has never been much *Unity* among them—nor can the whole of the Cabinet be included in this definition, given of it, by the President, for if it were necessary that Messrs. Ingham and Branch should resign, in order that the Cabinet having "come together as an Unit," might go out in the same character, how is it that the resignation of Mr. Barry was refused? If he were not part of the *Unit*, he must have been considered as a *Cypher*, and though as a cypher at the back of the *Unit*, he might have given the Cabinet considerable importance, yet, now that the *Unit* is removed, he is restored to the original *nothing*, which, if the President's description of the Cabinet means nothing, he must have been hitherto regarded. Let him still be regarded as such; but it is to be feared, that if he continues as a part of the new Cabinet, he may gain undue precedence in it, and then *the Cypher* being placed before the *Unit*, which we suppose the four new Secretaries are to form, he will diminish their value to one-tenth of what they might have represented, and been valued at, had they not been so accompanied.

After all, however, it may happen that the rules of decimal arithmetic will not apply to the ex-Cabinet. If report be true, they have dealt more in *Vulgar fractions.—Nat. Jour.*

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of May, 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

May 4, 1831.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in Fayetteville on Friday the 27th May next, at which time and place the Stockholders are requested to attend personally or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

☞A meeting of the President and Directors will be held on the day previous.

April 26th, 1831. ‖26 tm.‖

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT.* The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.

Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖25-2m.‖

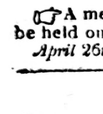
$10 Reward

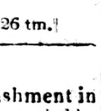
WILL be paid for apprehending and delivering to us, or Five Dollars for his being so secured that we get him again, *JAS. M H. BRUNET,* an *Indented Apprentice* to the *Printing Business* who absconded from our service on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood, waiting an opportunity to escape to *Petersburg*, on his way to some relations in *Jackson, Tennessee* Said Brunet was raised in this Town, is about 14 years of age, about five feet high, of light complexion, and light hair closely trimmed, black eyes, prominent forehead, and of an active movement. He is a boy of sprightly mind, lively disposition and very confident manners, and by his plausibility will easily elude detection. He had on, when he absconded, a dark mixed Cassinet Jacket and Pantaloons, black Morocco Cap, and took with him some other articles of clothing.

☞ Masters of Steam Boats, and all other Persons are cautioned against conveying away, harboring, employing, or giving any countenance or support to said *Runaway Apprentice*, as we are determined to prosecute, to the extent of the law, all who may offend. SHIELDS & ASHBURN.

Beacon Office, Norfolk, April 28, 1831.

Rocky Point for Sale.





The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. H. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington. SAMUEL ASHE.

March 30. ‖21-4w.‖

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. ‖epistf.‖

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

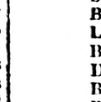
I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.



Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22-tf‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24. 1830. 81 *tf*

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr. McLauchlin's Carriage Making Shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, April 13. ‖23-tf.‖

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supply of *FANCY* and *SEASONABLE*

DRY GOODS,

The whole of which are expected by the next arrivals from New York, having been selected in that city by an experienced judge, they flatter themselves they will be able to offer to the public and the *Town Trade particularly*, articles in their line, on as good terms as can be purchased in this market. Their Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Fine fur, black & drab Hats,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for family use,) with a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

HORTON & HUTTON.

April 11, 1831. ‖23-tf.

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20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel, No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Sound do.
1000 lbs. Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs. prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.

The above goods will be sold at low prices for cash or country produce, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 13, 1831. ‖23tf.‖

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞ The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please publish the above four times.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

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20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 5, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖46.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing business, offer for sale their entire STOCK OF *GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do &
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugar,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, Cured

Fayetteville. THOMAS FULLER & Co.

March 16, 1831. 11-tf.

Paper.

JUST received for sale at the Observer Office an additional supply of fine and common and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

April 20.

Fayetteville *Literary, Scientific and Military* ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Semi-annual Examination of the Cadets attached to this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 23d inst. and continue until the 1st of June. Parents, Guardians of the Cadets, are respectfully invited to attend, as also, literary and scientific gentlemen generally, throughout the State.

Mr. R. would also improve the present opportunity to inform the public, that his engagement with Mr. Tripp having expired, he has secured to the Academy, *hereafter*, the services of a gentleman in the Classical Department, who is generally and favourably known to this community.

T. B. RANSOM, Sup't.

Fayetteville, April 6 1831. 12-3t.

American *Literary, Scientific, and Military* ACADEMY.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, Vermont on the 6th day of June 1831. The course of Instruction will be as extensive, and believed, more *practically* useful than at any other in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on young men an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at as little expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. PARTRIDGE will receive Students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for Tuition, Room rent, use of Arms, Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Washing, use of furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Boarding, and expense money for such scientific excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, one hundred dollars, per Academic year. $100

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing and use of Bedding, will be, for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150

It will be optional with those who send their sons to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

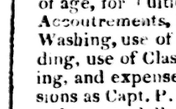
Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish pupils in this department with every thing mentioned in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year $260

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars per Academic year. $130

Persons wishing for further information relative to the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Norwich, Vermont.



The Subscriber is receiving from *Three to Four hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most splendid and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. They have been bought at the New York Auctions principally at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at exceedingly low prices.

JOHN Wright.

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.

SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to call for them at the Observer Office, the volumes having been received.

A few copies for sale at the same place.

April 20.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works:

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $

Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)

Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.

Haywood's Manual,

Martin's Treatise on do. do.

Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1830)

Militia Laws, E. J. HALE.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office